



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

preventive and remedial side will find the present volume suggestive. Those, however, who are interested in the forward movements which are at work in municipal life will find very little to help or interest them.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.

Philadelphia.

Woollen, W. W., and Thornton, W. W. *The Law Relating to the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors and Drunkenness.* Two vols. Pp. ccclxxiii, 2,395. Price, \$13.50. Cincinnati: W. H. Anderson Company, 1910.

In their preface the authors state that the subject of Intoxicating Liquors has not been systematically treated since 1892, in a work devoted entirely to this matter. In the interval the legislatures have been busy regulating the liquor traffic, and the number of reported cases has doubled. The work under review contains nearly 27,000 citations, and seems to be a well-nigh exhaustive treatise of the decisions.

Of course, the authors could not be expected, even within the generous limits of their work, to set forth at length the statutes of the various states relative to intoxicating liquors. Moreover, no attempt is made to discuss the United States revenue laws and regulations for the taxation of intoxicating liquors. But it is remarkable how thoroughly the extensive field to which the authors have devoted themselves has been explored and mapped out.

Exception must be taken to the statement in the preface that apparently "all questions that can possibly be raised concerning the traffic and control of intoxicating liquors have been presented to the courts for their consideration." The multitude of decisions already handed down which is alleged as a reason for the statement just quoted, would rather indicate that our courts will have many more such cases in the future. In the first place, the legislation on the subject has by no means taken final shape. The wisdom of those who seek to minimize the horrors of the liquor traffic mingled with the blind fanaticism of many of our worthy Prohibitionists and the crude ignorance of some of our legislative reformers often results in the distillation of a blended legal product, in the form of a statute, which puzzles the lawyers and judges as much as the question "What is blended whiskey?" puzzled the authorities at Washington a year ago. In the second place, new expedients to evade the law are forever being devised, with greater or less success, and all these bring new points before our courts for solution.

The work begins with a study of the definitions of various names used to designate liquors, including a variety of "bitters" and other similar compounds which enjoy a flourishing sale in parts of the Union where alcohol is esteemed for its medicinal properties. Much space is devoted to the constitutionality of statutes either forbidding or regulating the liquor traffic, and to the "original package" and other cases dealing with interstate commerce. The subject of licenses in its various phases is treated at length.

No little entertainment can be derived from a study of some of the decisions dealing with attempts to evade the law in prohibition districts. The topics, "Druggists' Prescriptions," so-called "Gifts of Liquor," and "Clubs,"

ostensibly social, but really organized for drinking purposes, are brimful of interest.

Attention should be directed to the discussion of the adulteration of liquors under the state laws and under the national pure food and drugs act, as well as to many other matters of which space forbids mention here. The author's treatment of the right (existing in some states) to recover damages against a saloonkeeper for improperly furnishing liquor to a known drunkard merits special praise. The chapters on drunkenness in connection with wills, divorce, negligence and life insurance are also to be commended.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN.

University of Pennsylvania.